# Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 12 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

RATLEGADS and telegraphs have changed the old method of conducting war as completely as they have revolutionized the pursuits of peace. In our own conflict the first great step was the disastrous onslaught on Manassas Junction, which was undertaken in the hope that it would give the Union army control of the approaches to Richmond, or at all events a convenient railway front in the enemy's country. Subsequently it became the object of the Rebels to seize or injure, and of our troops to protect, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At one time the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Baltimore Roads were endangered, at another even the Pennsylvania Railroad was jeopardized by Lee's advance into this State, while in the far South the railroads were the objective points of more determined attacks than the Rebel armies. In the present European war this system of railroad raids has also already been commenced. One of the first things done by the Prussians was to break the continuity of railway communication along the front of the right of the French line, and now the French have destroyed Saarbruck, which is a junction of a railroad running northeast and southwest from France into Germany and a line running north and south nearly parallel with the Prussian boundaries. A great advantage will be gained by either party if it can destroy or cripple the military lines of its opponents and maintain its own intact; and on the success of operations of this character. even more than on the strength of fortresses, will depend the determination of the actual seat of war and the character of the present campaign. Each nation has a railway line nearly parallel with the whole length of its frontier, and a wide field is thus opened for railroad-destroying raids like those which formed a very important portion of our own

If Napoleon really expects to make the present contest short, sharp, and decisive, his natural policy is to make a direct advance into the strictly Prussian territory which he menaced by the affair at Saarbruck. This district is the prize for which he wages warthe land lying west of the Rhine that France has so long coveted. If he can capture and hold it, and make a peace based on the stipulation that it shall become the permanent property of the empire, he will come out of the conflict with flying colors, and re-establish his damaged prestige. The Prussians are in no mood to give up their lands without a desperate struggle, and Napoleon must strike fearful blows before they will surrender their possessions on the western bank of the Rhine. But since the sword is to decide the future ownership of these dominions, no more fitting place for a decisive battle could be chosen than the fair fields whose title-deeds depend upon the relative merits of the needle-gun and the Chassepot. The present situation indicates that if the initiative is left to Napo-Icon he will meet his fate on the territory which his political necessities now compel him to acquire, and if a very great battle is to be fought soon, the banks of the Saar, a river nearly parallel with the Prussian frontier, is the locality most likely to be selected.

FALSE ECONOMY. WHILE Congress made no difficulty about voting away thousands of dollars for Arctic expeditions and other projects of like doubtful utility, and while it refused to abolish the franking privilege, which costs the nation between five and ten millions every year, the necessity for making a show of economy caused the appropriation bills for the absolutely necessary expenses of the Government to be cut down to the lowest figures, and in very many instances matters of great importance were left totally unprovided for. This is the kind of economy that saves at the spigot and lets out at the bunghole; and the people of Philadelphia, in particular, have little cause to be grateful for the niggardly spirit in which the national enterprises that immediately interest them were treated. League Island was given the go-by altogether, although the Government has not a single navy yard that is worthy of the nation, or that is competent to do even a tithe of the work required in case of a sudden emergency. As if to demonstrate the folly of such trifling with the great interests of the nation, no sooner had Congress adjourned than a gigantic war was inaugurated in Europe without a moment's notice; and although the probabilities of our being drawn into the conflict are too remote to be taken into consideration, it is obvious that we ought to have a great naval depot, so as to be ready for any emergency. Within a few days of the adjournment of Congress Prussia as little expected to be involved in a war as we do at the present moment, and unlikely as a war seems to us now, we know not what calamity may be in store for us. It is not necessary that our

Acceptant Schatterstoon

rival the floating armaments of France and England, but it is necessary that we should have a naval depot such as League Island is intended to be, from which a fleet can be fitted out at the shortest notice, and it was a piece of criminal neglect on the part of Congress that nothing was done to provide for the immediate establishment of such a depot.

Another specimen of the way in which Philadelphia was treated by Congress was the failure to make an appropriation for proper post office and United States Court accommodations. Immense sums of money are being expended in New York and Boston for buildings to contain the Post Offices and United States Courts, while this city has to be content with a structure disgracefully inadequate. It is simply scandalous that in this, the second city in the Union in wealth and population, the post-office business should transacted in such cramped and unsuitable quarters as at present, and the entrance to the United States courts should be on a back street where not one person out of a thousand would ever think of looking for it. It is high time that Philadelphia should assert her right to a reasonable share of attention from Congress: and while economy in the public expenditures is to be encouraged and insisted upon, those who have the control of the public funds ought to be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to distribute them with a little more discretion than they have been in the habit of doing.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S "BAP-

TISM OF FIRE. THE delectable despatch from the French Emperor to the Empress with reference to the Prince Imperial's "baptism of fire" at Saarbrucken as a piece of comedy is irresistible. Although worded as if for the private eye of the boy's mother, it was evidently intended for the public, with the hope that it would inspire an enthusiasm for the beld young warrior in the hearts of the French people. We can imagine the ardor of the excitable citizens of Paris when they see in the Emperor's declaration, "Louis and I were in front where bullets fell around us," a prophecy of a new Napoleon le Grand who, like the uncle of his father, will make the Kingdoms of Europe the tributaries of France, and carry the tri-color from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, and from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. It is interesting to know that "Louis keeps a ball that he picked up," and affecting to learn that the soldiers wept at his tranquillity," but, as if to turn the comedy into an out-and-out farce, the Emperor concludes with the rather uninspiring information that "we lost an officer and ten men." This destroys all the romance and poetry of the affair, and it is impossible under such circumstances even for the lively imagination of a Frenchman to picture the Emperor and the Prince Imperial exposing themselves unmoved to showers of bullets and surveying the conflict from amid heaps of dead and dying.

The smallness of the whole affair probably accounts for the fact that Louis "was admirably cool and unimpressed;" and if the whole truth were known, the soldiers who wept at the tranquillity of Louis would most likely be found to be no more than a couple of valets who had never smelt gunpowder before, and who wanted to go home. The Emperor has not shown himself to be a very good hand at writing addresses or despatches. His address to the army was singularly malapropos, and the despatch recording the Prince Imperial's "baptism of fire" is far more likely to excite ridicule than enthusiasm. The sensitiveness of the French people is proverbial, and for the Emperor to make a fool of himself and to turn the laugh against his son is to render the boy's chances of reaching the throne more problematical than ever.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY. England continues restive under Gladstone's indecisive policy, and his great rival, Disraeli, gave utterance to the true sentiment of the nation when he said that English neutrality must instantly be put in a condition to make itself respected. The Whig administration cannot afford to dally much longer with the absorbing question of the hour. It will soon be forced to follow in the wake of Lord John Russell's line of policy or to surrender the seals of office to the Tories, or to a new combination Cabinet. Meanwhile tardy qualms of conscience are awaking in the stolid Engglish mind respecting their whole system of neutrality. They are beginning to see what a sorry sham it is. The remonstrance of Prussia, following close upon the heels of American complaints based on the escape of the Alabama, are at last forcing Parliament to seriously consider the propriety of amending the present defective English neutrality laws. The Cowboys of our own Revolution, who were ready to plunder either party and to render effective aid to none, furnish the true type of modern Great Britain in the great international contests of this era. But if anything can redeem the British Government from the disgrace of a continued maintenance of this despicable position, it is the peculiar character of the present complication and the public sentiment it has awakened.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SHEPPARD and all who were concerned with him in procuring the prompt trial and conviction of Baldy and Duncan for their part in the South Broad street outrage are entitled to the thanks of the community. The guilt of these two scoundrels was proved in the most conclusive manner, and the lame and impotent defense they had to offer was not worthy of a moment's consideration. The only matter for regret is that the whole gang were not apprehended and placed on trial at once, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no effort will be spared to procure the arrest of the four who are yet at large. One of the seven is in custody and yet untried, and there is a probability that he will be induced to tell who the four still at liberty are; but if he repavy should be maintained, as Admiral Porter | fuses to make any disclosures, it ought not

suggests, upon a war footing, so that it will | to be an extremely difficult thing to discover them. Judge Paxson, a few days ago, announced his determination to administer the law with severity, and this is a case that clearly demands a strict carrying out of that determination. Nothing less than the full penalty permitted by the law will satisfy the demands of justice, and heaviest seatence that can be imposed will be disproportionate to the magnitude of the crime. There are two other bills of indictment, however, against the prisoners, one charging assault and battery with intent to kill, and one charging highway robbery: and as there is no doubt that conviction can be secured upon both of these counts, the aggregate punish ment likely to be meted out to them will be thirty-two years' imprisonment, and the Judge will fail in his duty if he does not sentence them to the full term.

A CABLE DESPATCH says that substitutes are in great demand in Paris, fifteen hundred dollars per bead being offered, and the demand, at these figures, greatly exceeding the supply. Here is a glorious chance for the bounty-jumpers of this country. They are well up in the tricks of the profession, for their experience in the late war has not yet been forgotton, and as America has no class that she can better afford to spare, we hope whole cargoes of them will be shipped at once to France.

### GENERALITIES.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The exact facts are perhaps as yet in doubt respecting either a most egregious blunder in United States surveying or an utterly preposterous claim on the part of Cauada. The United States Government has expended in all hitherto about \$720,000 in improving the St. Clair Flats and constructing the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal. Not long ago the Detroit Custom House officers arrested one Hiram Little, who supplied the contractor for this work with wood and seized also the steam barge and scow, and the timber that was alleged to have been brought into American territory without paying duty. Mr. Little claimed that the work pro cecding on the Flats was not in American terri Surveying commissioners have investigated the affair, and the Buffalo Commercial, in anticipation, it is supposed, of their report, says:-"It was intended that the canal should b entirely within the bounds of the United States, but, on the contrary, it is found to be wholly within the Dominion of Canada," If such an incredible blunder has been made, there is at least this consolation: there will be no frontier line between the United States and Canada within a very short period after the latter is cailed upon, directly or indirectly, to defray the expenses of Belgium's neutrality. A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

In consequence of the publication of erroneous statements ascribing the arrest of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, in August, 1861, to suspicions on the part of the Government as to fidelity in the discharge of his duty previously as Minister of the United States to France, that gentleman has written a letter to The Valley Star detailing the facts of that occurrence. He states that after his return from Europe, and reporting himself at Washington so as to close the affairs of his mission, he received from the Government a pass or safe conduct through the lines to his home in Virginia. Two days afterwards he was arrested by order of Secretary Cameron, the reason therefor being officially given that "being a distinguished citizen of the State of Virginia he has been arrested, and is now held as a hostage for the safe return of Henry 8, Magraw, late Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and that with my consent he shall not be released until Magraw' return." No other reason was ever alleged, and upon the return of Magraw Mr. Faulkner claimed and obtained his liberty.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? There is sometimes a great deal; such, for instance, as there was in that of a certain Tennessee journal whose title gradually lengthened with the continuous addition of the names of the different cities to which it moved its office in the exigencies of our war. No such explanation is as yet offered by a Canadian newspaper entitled "The St. Mary and North Middleser Argus and Review, and Granton, Lucan, Ailsa Craig, Parkhull, and Widder Advocate, and Lucan and Exeter Gazette." There is, however, this convenience in such a name which those who have had the misfortune to read much of Canadian papers will appreciate. In a possible dearth of local news, the judicious repetition of the name of the paper a few times in the course of a leading article would go a long way towards filling the column.

-On Thursday of last week considerable consternation was created among the inhabitants of Kansas City, Mo., by the breaking away of a bear from a menagerie. From the manner in which he resisted the attempts made to recap-ture him, it is evident that the poor animal had been "bruin" over his escape for some time pre-

viously.

There is a police captain at Albany, N. Y. who has a taste for the cultivation of flowers, and has turned his station-house into a sort of conservatory. It is somewhat in favor of the Albanian thieves that they keep his apartments always so well filled. Criminals of a low order do not usually desire to live in an atmosphere of

-A water-cure doctor having been asked recently if he could suggest any means by which the masses of the people in large cities could be induced to adopt greater cleanliness in their homes, replied that, after having studied the matter for several years, he had come to the conclusion that nothing short of an annual "deluge" would be of any consequence in bring-ing about such a desirable end.

POLITICAL.

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